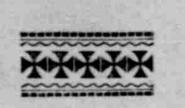
Colder; occasional snow; clearing this afternoon



# \*SUIT SALE\*

Marked down from \$12, \$13.50, \$14, \$15 and \$18. Here are the lot numbers in the WHEN Catalogue. Call for them.

11763 15255 10385 12013

11431 10787 11603 13697 11435 11705 15315 13607 11827

Come while we have them, at

TO THE TRADE:

Send us a sample order for the new ladies' sandal called th "Storm Slipper," it is new in design and very popular, made by the BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

McKEE & CO., 93 & 95 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind

"M. & D." WROUGHT STEEL RANGES

All sizes, for Coal, Gas or Wood. Prices reasonable—from \$40 up. Why buy a Cast Range when you can buy a Wrought Steel one for but little more, and it will last a lifetime? I am selling BASE BURNERS at VERY Low Prices. When in want of a heating stove call on me. WOOD AND SLATE MANTELS.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Many Topics Discussed at Yesterday's Meeting

-Crusade Against Cigarettes.

Boston, Nov. 16.-The third day's ses-

sion of the dual convention of the National

W. C. T. U. was opened with devotional

exercises conducted by Mrs. E. A. Bur-

lingame, of Providence. The topic of the

morning was then taken up: "What are

each of the departments of the educational

group doing to secure the formation of to-

tal abstinence habits and sentiment and

for the final overthrow of the drink sys-

temf" Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Massachu-

setts, national superintendent of the de-

partment of scientific instruction, presid-

ing. Mrs. Hunt described what scientific

text books were being put into the schools

of the Nation. Miss Lucy Kimball report-ed on Sunday-school work. Miss Julia Coleman presented her fif-

teenth annual report on temperance litera-ture. Miss Julia A. Ames reported on work

through the press. It is, she said, the great

educator of our people, and unless sub-orned by the liquor element is always ready to lend some of its space to the tem-perance cause. Miss Mary A. West, spoke on the work of the School of Methods.

Mrs. E. H. Ingalis reported on the work against narcotics. One dealer told her that

he sold more eigarettes to girls than to boys. The work this year will look toward the passage of a national law forbidding the mannfacture of eigarettes. Opium is

to be forbidden if possible.

Miss Lilly Reynolds spoke on the kindergarten work. Mrs. Mary Lovett re-

viewed the work of the department of mercy. As one result of her report a rising

vote, condemning the wearing of any birds, or any parts of birds, unless obtained with-

out pain, was moved, but the motion did

not prevail, and it was referred to the com-

mittee on resolutions.

Miss Hannah Wilthall then read the Scriptures and led in prayer. It was announced that a beginning had been made for a temperance temple in Boston.

INCASED IN COPPER ARMOR.

Skeletons of the Supposed King and Queen of

of the Mound-Builders Unearthed.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Nov. 16 .- Warren K.

Morehead and Dr. Cresson, who have been

making excavations in the numerous

mounds of this vicinity in the interest of

the world's fair, have been rewarded by

finding one of the most interesting relics of

covered. It was on the Hopewell farm,

seven miles west of the city, in a mound

they exhumed the massive skeleton of a

man incased in copper armor. The month

contained genuine pearls of large size, but

Slavin Will Meet Jackson,

BOSTON. Nov. 16 .- Captain Cook this

Slavin agrees to meet Jackson. Club wish match decided Derby week, June. Will allow £100 for expenses. Reply.

This cable refers to the National Club of

London. Captain Cook has not yet heard whether or not Jackson will accept. It is not likely that he will, however, in view of

the fact that the California Athletic Club

The California Athletic Club will give Jackson

and Slavin a purse of \$12,000, of which \$10,000

New York Now Wants the Convention.

nent editors, hotel men, railway officials,

bury, of Connecticut, presided. General

proposed to pay the great convention ex-

penses, but not the expenses of delegates. A committee was appointed to take further

Safe Factory Burned.

and build ng of the Birmingham Safe and

Lock Company, located at Avondale, a suburb of Birmingham, burned to-night.

Loss, \$150,000; thought to be fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by

a spark from a passing locomotive. The

machinery in the plant, together with

many finished and unfinished sates, were

Three Cruisers Ready to Sail.

steamers Atlanta. Bennington and Cop-

cord will be ready to leave the Brooklyn navy-yard to-morrow. They have taken

on coal and ammunition. The Bennington

will be taken off the dry dock to-day. Their destination has not yet been officially

Captain Hattie Smith Doing Well.

OMAHA, Nov. 16 .- Capt. Hattie Smith, of

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- The United States

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16 .- The plant

steps in the matter.

Collis was secretary and Col. E. F.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- A number of promi-

will go to the winner and \$2,000 to the loser.

telegram from San Francisco:

mound-builders.

WM. H. BENNETT, 38 South Meridian Street.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG Chicago & St. Louis. BIG CHICAGO

INDIANAPOLIS

Supreme Council Farmers' Alliance.

For the above meeting tickets will be sold by the BIG FOUR ROUTE at Half Rate, Nov. 16 and 17, good returning until November 23, 1891. The "Big Four Route" is the direct through car line to Indianapolis, and if you wish to avoid vexatious delays and the confusion of changing cars, be sure your tickets read via this popular line. For tickets and full information call or address BIG FOUR agents.

CINCINNATI

C., H. & D.

Close connection made at Cincinnati, without

SOUTH and EAST

TOLEDO AND DETROIT

- ONLY LINE TO -

By which sleeping-car accommodation may be se-

All information as to rates, route, etc., given at C., H. & D. ticket-effices, corner Illinois street and Ken-tucky ave., 134 South Illinois street, and Union Sta-tion. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

## THE DAILY

Furnishes ALL the NEWS-Local, Domestic and Foreign; complete and accurate market reports; a State news service that covers all important events, and a generous supply of miscellaneous information for general readers. Its columns, both news and advertising, are free from indecent or objectionable matter, and the paper is liked best by those who have known it longest. Give it a trial. It will cost you

15

And for 5 cents additional you will receive the SUNDAY JOURNAL, which contains MORE and BETTER READING MATTER than any other paper printed in Indiana.

WAGON WHEAT We w.l to-day pay 93 cents. the Salvation Army, who was shot last night, is now doing well, but the physicians think she cannot recover.

tional Capital on His Way Home.

Will Reach Indianapolis Thursday, Where He Will Spend Most of His Sixty Days' Leave of Absence-The New Orleans Affair.

Isaac Pusey Gray's Presidential Aspirations Ignored by Congressman Parrett.

Omaha's Fostmaster Likely to Be Mulcted Heavily for Evading Civil-Service Rules in Employing Clerks and Carriers.

MINISTER PORTER COMING HOME. Will Arrive at Indianapolis from the Na-

tional Capital on Thursday,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-Minister Porter and his son George arrived in Washington this evening, and were soon surrounded by friends at the Riggs. To the Journal correspondent ex-Governor Porter stated that his visit here at this time bore no possible significance; that he left New York yesterday afternoon, had visited his youngest son at Baltimore, where he is attending Johns Hopkins University, and was now on his way to Indianapolis, where he expected to arrive on Thursday; that he intended to call upon Secretary Blaine to-morrow, and would pay his respects to President Harrison if he were in the city, and then, after seeing deal of interest here, and President Harrison's words have been carefully read some old friends here, would be ready to proceed to Indianapolis. He has no message or report to submit officially.

Minister Porter has been spending some months at the lakes of Italy, at Como, Laguiro and elsewhere with his daughter, and is in perfect health, his cheeks being full and rosy. He is on a sixty-day leave of absence and will spend as much of that time as possible at Indianapolis and in various portions of the State, after which he may, returning to Italy, come through

The New Orleans affair is in status uo. It may be reported to Congress by the President in his annual message, and it is possible, although many think improbble, that indemnity may be recommended. But the entire question will be put into, and is, indeed, now, in the hands of Con-

Refused to Discuss the New Orleans Affair. NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- Ex-Governor Porter. of Indiana, minister to Italy, arrived on the steamer Normannia to-day, on sixty days' leave of absence. He has not been in Rome since June and will probably not return there until the Italian government s represented in Washington by a minister. He refused to discuss the New Orleans affair further than to say that he had been treated with the utmost courtesy by King Humbert, the Prime Minister, and all other Italians with whom he came in contact.

POOR ISAAC GRAY.

Ignored as a Presidential Quantity Even by Congressmen from His Own State.

special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-Every day evidences are appearing to the naked eye that the information carried to ex-President Cleveland concerning ex-Governor Gray's inability to command the Indiana Democracy is correct. Congressman William F. Parrett, of the Evansville district, 18 here and also repudiates or fails to recognize Gray. This morning's Post has an interview with Judge Parrett, in which he says: "It's rather premature to go into the predicting business as to candidates. Illinois furnishes excellent material in Morrison and Palmer. Looking the whole country over, North, South, East and West, I fail to find a more eligible man than Morrison to head the ticket. He has always been a Democrat. and has the advantage of an unusually clean record. Illinois is getting almost in the category of doubtful States, and the Democrats have almost an even chance of carrying it in 1892."

IT COSTS TO VIOLATE THE LAW.

Omaha's Postmaster Likely to Be Heavily Muleted for Illegally Appointing Employes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Some features of the unknown mound-builders yet dis-Omaha postoffice are of especial interest to postmasters and postoffice employes in about twenty-eight feet high and from two hundred to five hundred feet in diameter, every part of the country. The Postmastergeneral ordered the dismissal of the clerks and carriers upon a report from the Civilmuch damaged. Around the neck was a necklace of bear's teeth, set with pearls. At the side of the armored skeleton was service Commission, which states that five clerks and three carriers were appointed from civil life whose names had never been another supposed to be that of a woman. Messrs. Morehead and Cresson think they on the eligible list. Three of the clerks have found the king and queen of the were appointed from the list of special delivery messengers and two were taken from without the postal service, while the three carriers were an inheritance of the present postmaster from his predecessor in 1888. morning received the following cable from the Sportsman of London A rather unusual feature of the position of the Civil-service Commission is that the present postmaster must be held financially and in every other respect responsible for not only the appointment of five clerks who were not taken from the eligible list, but for retaining the three illegally appointed carriers, who were upon the rolls when he took charge of the office. The question of financial responsibility, it is said, will rall raises the offer of the National club. Capupon the Omaha postmaster with all its tain Cook to-day received the following weight, for there can be no sure way for him to avoid reimbursement of the govern-ment. The Postoffice Department takes the position that where a disbursing officer, acting upon the presumption that the employes were regularly and legally employed, pays out money to illegally employed persons the government must lose; but where the disbursing officer and the appointing politicians, etc., met to-day to devise means for securing the Republican conven-tion for New York. Ex-Governor Lounspower are vested in one person he cannot act unadvisedly. The appointment of the Omaha clerks and carriers was regularly reported to the department here, confirmed, and the names were placed upon the rolls Shepard and others spoke. Chauncey M. Depew was among those who favored in a regular way; but it is now held that the Omaha postmaster withheld from the the project and he, on behalf of the New York Central Railroad Company, sub-scribed \$2,500 toward a guarantee fund. department the facts relating to the appointments, and, therefore, he is responsible for the salaries paid the employes. Several subscriptions were made. It was

THE LOTTERY CASES.

Beginning of the Argument Before the Supreme Court on Constitutionality. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Argument was begun in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the Louisiana lottery cases, in which the constitutionality of the recent and anti-lottery law is invoked. The suits are those brought by the United States against John Rapier, publisher of the Mobile Register, and George W. Dupree, publisher of the New Orleans States, for violation of the law prohibiting the sending through the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisements. The counsel have already submitted briefs giving the line of argument, and these have been published in the press. The first question came up when Mr. Carter, a well-known New York lawyer, asked the pleasure of the court as to the time to be allowed for argument. The court suggested three hours for the lottery people and two for the government. This was not satisfactory to Mr. Carter, who wanted five hours, and Attorney-general Miller said the United States had as much interest in the case as the other side, and thought one side should

RETURN OF MINISTER PORTER | not have more time than the other, though he probably would not demand more than two hours. The court, on consultation, directed argument to proceed, and it would, if necessary, extend the time. Mr. Hannie Saylor, of Mobile, opened the aggument for Mr. Rapier.

Mr. Carter, who followed, declared the sole object was to put obstacles in the way of conducting the lottery business. It had been so openly avowed in Congress, and

was avowed here. Attorney-general Miller, when this last statement was made, interrupted the speak er with a denial that such an avowa! had been made by government counsel.

Mr. Carter retorted then why had it been argued that lotteries were a nefarious business, and why had the police powers of the

State been invoked. While Mr. Carter was arguing on this branch of the case an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

The Supreme Court to-day granted the application for a writ of certiori to compel the Circuit Court to certify to this court

> admission upon returning from a short visit to China. The court to-day affirmed the judgment of the New York court, by which the United States received judgment on the bond ex-ecuted by L. H. Rogers as surety for How-gate, the defaulting disbursing officer of

the case of Lan Ow Bew, a Chinese mer-

the signal service. INDORSED BY ALL PATRIOTS.

The President's Address to the Chilian Minister Commended by Everybody.

Special to the Indianapous Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Much favorable comment has been heard in congressional circles upon President Harrison's brief ad dress on last Saturday in receiving the new minister from Chili. It was to the very points at issue. Such occasions are generally fraught with a surfeit of gush and not a little inconsistency. They are usually a dress parade where complimentary platitudes and form only are heard seen. Knowing that President Harrison never encourages either of these the reception of the Chilian minister was anticipated with a great and digested by those who may yet be called upon to review the incident with Chili upon the floors of Congress. The manner in which the President emphasized the determination of the United States to let no tempting commercial opportunities interefere with our position for redress for wrongs perpetrated upon our citizens, and in protecting them and the property of our citizens everywhere elicits the admiration of every patriotic individu-al, and is indorsed by some of the most partisan Democrats. The President's terse reminder of how we refused to permit the shipment from our shores gold to assist Balmaceda or arms to he the Congressionalists, and the perfect neutrality this government has maintained in all of Chili's troubles are especially pointed out as the strong elements of his address. Chili has learned from the words of President Harrison that this country is not built upon the English plan, and that, although patient, it is firm, and will have justice at any cost.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS. Decision That Throws Another Bar in the

Way of Raising Compaign Funds, WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Chief-justice Bingham, of the District Court, in general term to-day announced the opinion of the court overruling the demurrer made to the indictment against C. A. Newton, president of the old Dominion Republican Club, for alleged violation of one of the sections of the civil-service law, prohibiting the solicitation of political contributions in a government office. Newton's counsel gave notice that he would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Commissioner Thompson, of the Civil Service Commission, was seen by a reporter and questioned as to his views upon the decision. He said that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Newton M. Curtis, held that the law torbidding government employes to solicit or receive from each other money for political purposes was constitutional, but the decision rendered to-day goes much further, and holds that all solicitations for political purposes within government buildings are unlawful. The effect he thought, will be to practically stop political assessments and to leave all government employes free to contribute or not, as they see fit. This decision is a complete vindication of the course of the commission, which has endeavored to enforce the law and protect government employes from forced assessments. It is entirely satisfactory to the commission.

MR. FOSTER'S INTERPRETATION. Newspapers That Publish Designs of Coins Are Violating the Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. - Secretary Foster to-day made the following statement about the publication of coin designs: "During the past week there has appeared in newsthe controversy involving the dismissal of papers in different parts of the country cuts of the new designs for coins recently approved by the department. In some of the papers articles have been published to the effect that to publish the cuts was in violation of existing laws, while in other papers it was claimed that there was no law that such a reproduction on paper conflicted with. Therefore, I deem it advisable for the benefit of the general public to state that while the publishing of such cuts has always been considered, and, in fact, was, harmless heretofore, there is now a law on the statute-books, which was approved Feb. 10, 1891, that forbids the making or publishing of anything in resemblance to any of the coins of the United States, or of foreign governments, not even the inscrip-

Secretary Foster, after quoting the law in question, and a letter from Representative Wright, who introduced the measure, adds: "It would appear from this letter, and also from the wording of the section, that it was not the intention of Congress that any person should be privileged to publish representations of any of the coins mentioned in the law."

## MINOR MATTERS.

Secretary Rusk Will Push the Introduction of Corn and Its Products Abroad. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-Senator Paddock received a letter this morning from W. S. Delano, of northwestern Nebraska, who attended the national farmers' convention at Sedalia, Mo. He requests a broadening of the scope of the work now being done by the Agricultural Department in introducing our corn by way of object lessons in its uses. Mr. Delano says the farmers everywhere are taking great interest in this work and believe that it will ultimately lead to the creation of a market which will dispose of our surplus corn at profits very satisfactory. Senator Paddock took the letter to Secretary Rusk this afternoon. The Secretary stated that he himself was taking more interest in the work now than ever before, and requested Senator Paddock, immediately upon the convening of Congress, to introduce a bill making an ample appropriation and provision for the general work of introducing our corn in Europe for consumption in its various forms. Senator Paddock will also introduce a bill making the sugar-beet school at Lincoln, Neb., a large educational institution for instruction in the production of sugar from beets and the culture of the raw material. The Senator believes that there are immense possibilities for the beet-sugar industry in this country.

Bear Eagle's Complaint. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16,-Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Bell to-day received the following telegram, dated Nov. 14, from Captain Penney, acting agent at Pine

Bear Eagle's party, from the Cheyenne river agency, came straight to this agency and reported. In my opinion they mean no mischief. They express discontent with treatment at their agency. I have counseled their return, and that [Continued on Third Page.]

President Cummesky Says 300 Miners Resumed Yesterday at the Advance.

That Many More Will Go Back to the Mines To Day-Operators at Seeleyville, Hancock and Ayreshire the First to Give In.

Ex-Secretary-Treasurer Turner, of the Knights of Labor, Scored by Powderly.

chant of Portland, Ore., who was refused More Light Thrown on the Order's Financial Scandal-Opening of the World's Fair on Sundays Favored by the Assembly.

CUMMESKY GAINS A POINT.

secures Permission for the Men to Accept the Conditional Advance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 16 .- The situation in the miners' strike in the State can be best understood by the statement that each side asserts that a stampede is imminent in the ranks of the other. The operators, especially those of the bituminous mines, make reports of lively meetings of miners at the different places in the State. There are said to have been angry discussions on the advisability of the strike, and a preponderance of sentiment was at one time against it on the part of the miners There is no doubt that this was true before the strike was ordered, but the miners' officials, who have been in almost constant session here, declare that the miners were unanimously in favor of the strike when the situation had been properly explained to them. They, therefore, cast their votes accordingly. Friday and Saturday John Nugent, of Ohio, a member of the national executive board of United Mine-workers, and Vice-president Penna were in consultation with the officials and leading men of the State organization. It had been well understood that President Rea and perhaps others at the national headquarters at Columbus, O., were opposed to the strike in bituminous mines, as having been ordered, it is said, without an effort first being made to reach an agreement with the operators. They are also said to have opposed it on the ground that many the mines were being worked under regularly signed contracts for a year from May 1, 1891.

Whatever may have been the advice of Nugent and Penna it is known to-day that the State officials have changed their position in one important respect. When the strike was inaugurated it was the agreement that no miners should return to work at the increased scale unless ail the miners were taken back at the same scale of wages. This evening President Cum-mesky said that permission had been granted for all miners who could get work at 75 cents for bituminous and 85 cents for block coal mining to return to work. Ten bituminous operators had offered the 75 cents, and it was Mr. Cummesky's information that between three and four hundred miners went to work to-day, and he thinks nearly as many more will be at work to-

The mines where work was resumed today are located at Seeley ville, east of here; at Hancock, in Sullivan county, on the E. & I. road, south of Washington, Ind., and at Ayreshire, in Dane Ingles's mine, on the Air-line road. These latter mines supply but little coal for the Chicago market, however. Some of the smaller block-coal operators are willing to pay the 85 cents, but the action of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Chicago & Indiana coal roads in raising the freight rate at this time deters them. The miners say these roads are under one management; that the syndicate which holds the stock of the Brazil Block-coal Company, and also controls nearly all the output of the blockcoal regions confined to Clay county, i composed of men who control the railroads. The raise in freight rates was made for the purpose of intimidating small operators who might be inclined to yield to the demands of the men.

The bituminous operators say they are not alarmed by the resumption of work at a few mines at the scale asked for by the miners, and assert that none of the operators who signed the agreement not to pay it has shown any indication of weakness. They further declare that the operators who thus stand together practically control the

A report reached here to-day that there had been an outbreak at Alum Cave, or New Pittsburg, and several men were reis no truth in the report. This mine is owned by Chicago men who have been taking in Polanders to operate the mine. To this the farmers in the neighborhood who had been employed at and about the mine raised objection. They served notice that if the Polanders were at work after Tuesday noon they would be driven away by force, if necessary. Manager Seifert went to Indianapolis, to have the United States judge order United States marshals to the scene, appealing to a federal court because the owners of the mine reside in another State. He was informed that as the company was an Indiana corporation he would have to depend on the State authorities. He passed through here this evening on his way to the mine and it is announced that no attempt will be made to operate the mine before Wednesday. Sheriff Hawkins, of Sullivan county, has said that he will protect the mine at old littsburg where there was an objection to the introduction of machinery for mining by electricity, but he will not protect the Polanders.

POWDERLY SLAPS BACK.

The Knights of Labor Scandal Aired-A Keply to Ex-Secretary Turner.

Toledo, O., Nov. 16.—General Master Workman Powderly this afternoon gave the following statement concerning the charges made by ex-Secretary Turner in an interview printed in the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and other papers yesterday: "I have no knowledge of what letters Mr.

Turner may have published in the Philadelphia papers, and cannot be expected to reply to them. In an official intercourse of several years many letters of a personal and private character were necessarily exchanged, and while I have no comment to make on the publication of private letters, I know that there was nothing in these letters that I am ashamed of. The means resorted to to increase my salary and build my house were not as stated in Mr. Turner's published statements. The money that paid for my house was due me; it was mine, and I am not, and never was under any obligations to the order for one cent of it. The cancelled checks Mr. Turner holds may be just as he says, but these checks should be in the possession of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor. If they were for money of the order they belong to the order, and in retaining them Mr. Turner gives coloring to the charge is dishonest, while never accused him of anything worse than incompetency. All the money I have ever drawn from the order was drawn on checks and should be in charge of the present treasurer. Mr. Turner had the opportunity to explain these checks and everything else in his possession to the special committee. He retained the bank books he used as secretary-treasurer, and we had no means of knowing what the deposits were, for the system of our office was not then as it is now. The special committee should not do otherwise than make its report as it did when Mr. Turner

refused to appear before it,

"Since 1888 the general secretary-treasurer ly wounding another. The government the question whether or not these organizations should unite for the purpose of

of the General Assembly so that every dele-gate may have access to them, and a con-TALKING OVER A THIRD TICKET tinuance of Mr. Turner's system of book-keeping is impossible. The motion to ap-point that special committee was made by one friendly to Mr. Turner in order that he might vindicate himself, but he re-All-Day Conference of the People's Party

fused to go before the committee on the

ground that I never appointed an honest committee. Our records show that in 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 Mr. Turner was a mem-

ber of the finance committee on my ap-pointment. Since then and until 1888 be

was a member of the committee on secret

work on my appointment, and it does not come with a good grace for Mr. Turner to now say that I never appointed a committee that did its duty; in fact, it is a self-condemnatory statement. Any way, all the papers should be turned over to his succes-

sor. He could very easily make a tabulated

statement of his accounts, could have made

a list by name and number, of all stub,

check and bank-books, and could have

taken his successor's receipt for the same.
That would have shielded him, and a failure to produce any of these books would re-

flect on his successor and not on him. A

it is we cannot account for \$17,000 and he refuses to do so. Our only plan would be to go into the courts, but that is a matter

for the General Assembly to decide. So far as I am concerned, I court the fullest in-

vestigation into my every act. I have

nothing to conceal and nothing to be ashamed of."

At the Knights of Labor assembly to-day

the first business was the resolutions pre-sented by the World W. C. T. U. and the National W. C. T. U. The first and second

resolutions were at once agreed to, the first being a demand for equal pay for equal work to women, and for woman suffrage,

the second declaring in favor of the same

standard of purity for men and women.
The third, demanding the closing of the
world's fair on Sundays, was disagreed to, the Knights declaring them-

selves in favor of having the fair open

on Sundays for the education of the masses,

provided that no one employed at the fair

shall work more than six days per week

The fourth resolution was for the preven-

tion of the sale of liquor on the world's fair grounds, and the Knights declined to in-

dorse this. The last resolution asked the

indorsement of a petition to prohibit the sale of alcohol, and opium, and other

narcotics, and to raise the standard of law

everywhere to that of Christian morals.

the General Assembly.

terview above.

This was referred to a committee to prepare

an answer in consonance with the wishes of

At the afternoon session Mr. Powderly made a statement to the assembly with re-

gard to ex-Secretary Turner's charges, which was practically the same as the in-

It was decided to raise a mileage fund by

an assessment of five cents on every mem-

ber each July to pay mileage of delegates to the General Assembly. The assembly

decided to support the demands of miners

in the Indian Territory, that the mining laws of Missouri should govern in that Ter-

Trouble on a Western Raitroad.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16 .- There is trouble

brewing among the freight conductors and

brakemen of the Kansas City, Fort Scott &

Memphis railroad, which threatens to de-

velop into a strike. The conductors and

brakemen have several grievances against

the road, and among other things demand

an increase of their wages and a reduction

of the number of hours. Superintendent Fagan said this morning that the company

would positively refuse to grant the de-

mands of the men. A meeting will be held

Not in Favor of Closing the Breach.

Boston, Nov. 16 .- The Central Labor

Union chose their delegates yesterday to

the convention of the Federation of Labor

at Birmingham Aia., but by a large majority

refused to instruct them to vote for the

working cards and to end the unpleasant-

THE "DEACON" WHITE CASE.

Judge Gresham Decides that Creditors Shall

Seek Redress in State Courts Alone.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- Judge Gresham this

morning decided that the State courts

alone had jurisdiction in the attachment

suits begun by creditors of S. V. White &

Co., who garnished a number of Board of

Trade firms that were indebted to the con-

cern. About two weeks ago Judge Blod-

gett issued an order staying proceedings

in the attachment begun in the State

courts and ordering the creditors to come

into the United States Court and present

their claims to the receiver of S. V. White

& Co. Objection was raised to this pro-ceeding, and the attorneys came before

Judge Gresham, who said the Supreme

Court had more than once held that the

federal courts could not enjoin the State

courts, or litigants in the State courts,

except where national banking laws were

involved, or proceedings in the case at 18-

sue had been commenced in the federal

court prior to the commencement of suits

courts. Most of the firms garnished, how-

ONE OR THE OTHER MUST DIE.

One Florida Editor Challenged by Another-

Both Arrested and Placed Under Bonds.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 16 .- A duel was

to have been fought at noon to-day at

Moucrif Springs, near here, between H. V.

Sevier, editor of the Evening Telegram,

and Benjamin Harrison, editor of the

Standard and a nephew of ex-Mayor

Telegram has been publishing a

colored society column, and Har-rison ridiculed it in his paper. The

Telegram retorted, reflecting on Harrison

as a coward and liar. Harrison challenged

Sevier. A warrant was sworn out to-day

by Father Kenney for the arrest of the

principals, and both men were arrested and placed under \$1,000 bonds each. Har-

rison still insists he or Sevier must die.

Both are men of high character and cour-

age. Sevier is from Alabama and Harrison

DEATH IN THE "MOONSHINE."

Three Tennesseeans Poisoned While Simply

Participating in a Social "Jag."

MILAN, Tenn., Nov. 16,-George Gal-

breath, a farmer, living at Point Pleasant,

Henderson county, invited several of his

friends to participate in festivities at his

house last Saturday night. During the evening a jug of "moonshine" was produced

and the company drank freely. In a short

time they were taken violently ill. A phy-

sician was summoned, but three of the

men's sufferings were ended by death. It

is not known how the whisky became poi-

Probably "Mashed" the Cook.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16 .- The noto-

rious crook and plunderer of street letter-

boxes, T. C. Boelin, alias Clayton, is again

at large, having made his escape from the

jail here to-day. He got hold of the key by

lying to the cook. Jim Stratton, a fellow-

prisoner, followed Clayton down the stair-

way, and neither one has been seen since.

Boelin was arrested in Atlanta, with two

Rebels Killed Three Soldiers.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., Nov. 16.-News

received here to-day says that on Nov. 12

Catarino Garcia and about one hundred

men met several hundred Mexican soldiers

twelve miles from Mier, on the road to

Guerrero. A volley was fired at Garcia's

force, with no damage, at close range,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

other men, two weeks ago.

from Mississippi.

Carter Harrison, of Chicago.

ever, have already settled the suits.

general strike may be ordered.

ness between the organizations.

t, with the Federated Unions Committee, Practically Decides to Hold a Nominating Convention Next Summer.

Committee Held Yesterday.

Whether the Alliance Will Act with Them as an Order Soon to Be Decided.

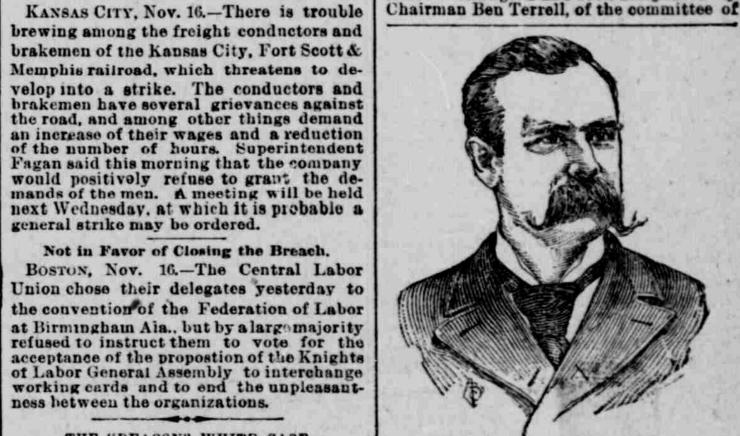
Talks with Simpson, Terrell and Other Prominent Leaders-Meetings of Allied Bodies-Alliance Presidency.

ABOUT POLITICAL ACTION.

Conference of the Third-Party Committee Held in the Morning.

The third-party conference yesterday was entirely informal, owing to the non-arrival of a quorum of either the national committee of the People's party or of the committee of confederated unions, in whose hands are the arrangements for the convention of Feb. 22, 1692. There was a conference of such members of the national committee as had arrived with others sympathizing in the movement, held at Hotel English in the morning and another session in the afternoon. Both sessions were private, and nothing was given out to the press about the proceedings.

It was learned, however, from various gentlemen who were present, that the whole question of independent political action was freely discussed, and certain pretty definite conclusions arrived at. Chairman Taubeneck, of the national executive committee of the People's party, presided at the morning conference, and there were about thirty gentlemen present. - Chairman Taubeneck asked for instructions or sug-gestions which should govern him in representing the People's party at the meeting of the committee of confederated organizations which should be held in the afternoon. He got plenty of them and of all descriptions. The question first arose on recommending a change of the place of holding the conference of Feb. 22, 1892. Washington had been designated by



confederated organizations, but so much opposition to this selection had sprung up all over the country that Mr. Terrell and the members of the committee had signified their willingness to make a change. Everybody present at the Hotel English conference was in favor of selecting a more centrally-located city. There was great difficulty in arriving at a decision in the matter because most of those present seemed to be in doubt as to whether the February conference was to be for consultation merely or for the purpose of actually making nominations for President and

Vice-president. Capt. C. A. Power was very sure that no nominations would be or could be made in February, and that a nominating convention would be held in May following. With this understanding of the situation he was anxious that the February conference should be held in St. Louis, Cincinnati or some other centrally-located city, reserving for Indianapolis the honor of having the more important nominating convention which should follow.

Two or three gentlemen thought the February conference should do the whole business, including the platform-making and in the State courts. The attachment will nominating, in order to avoid expense and therefore he proceeded with in the State other difficulties attending the holding of a small minority. E. G. Brown, of Massachusetts, made quite a speech, in which he favored postponing the nominating convention until after both the old parties had nominated their candidates. He did this, he said, because he credited with thorough honesty and sincerity the gentlemen in the Farmers' Alliance and other reform organizations who professed to believe that the reforms asked in the Ocala demands and other reform platforms could be obtained through one or the other of the old parties. He believed these men should be given the opportunity to do all in their power to secure such recognition from the old parties, with the understanding, of course, that after they had been kicked out, as they surely would be, they would then come in heartily to the People's party and unite in nominating and supporting a ticket after the Democratio and Republican candidates were in the

It is said that Mr. Brown's views were given a good deal of weight. At all events they were heartily indersed by several other speakers. One gentleman, a Nebraska editor, was somewhat emphatic in discuss-



About the Bates House Fire.

ing what he called the folly of February conventions. He said the only effect would be that the platform and ticket would have three months in which to be a target for merciless attack and ridicule by papers and speakers of both the

This view of the situation was received with a good many signs of approval. Several of the speakers advocated holding the nominating convention in May, and this seemed to be the sentiment of at least a majority of those present. The records of the Cincinnati conference were looked up, and also the proceedings of the Ocala convention bearing upon the subject of intel-ligent political action, with the result that the powers of the committee of which was returned by the revolutionists. confederated organizations were construed causing the death of three soldiers and bad- to be strictly limited to merely deciding